LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,028—New Series

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 8-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

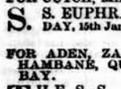
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th Jan., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150		Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 220		„ 80
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240		„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	Including Wines.	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Gibraltar can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

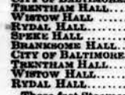
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.		1881.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	19th Jan
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	29th „
Brankesome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	12th Feb
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,100	300	26th „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
Brankesome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for it ciency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

JUST UNPACKED AT THE DEPOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHES

A SPLENDID AND ADMIRABLY WELL-ASSORTED CONSIGNMENT OF

TROWSERS

of the lightest diagonal cloth, of very neat patterns and fashionable cut, deliciously cool and comfortable.

We have also received some Panama-cloth and light Cashmere Suits, which combine the best qualities desirable in a Gentleman's Garment.

S. GREENBLATT AND CO.,
No. 25, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE TREACHER'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Jan.
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3000	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	17th „
s. NIZAM (EXTRA)	2725	450	G. W. Brady	19th „
— MALWA	2959	600	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3000	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2800	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	28th „
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.
THIBET	2503	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets are now issued from Bombay, at reduced rates, available for three and six months, from date of departure to date of arrival :—

	3 months.	6 months.
To Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	„ 1,000	„ 1,200
To Southampton and back	„ 1,050	„ 1,250
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for six months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 450
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th January, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. URANO, Captain N. UCROPINA will be DESPATCHED as above, on 29th Jan., 1881.

For further particulars Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. MAHARANI, from Coast and Calcutta, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods within 24 hours, otherwise same will be landed by the Steamer's Muccadum at risk and expense of consignees.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or Steamer's Surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted. No claim of any sort will be entertained unless preferred before the Steamer's departure.

SIGG-SULZER & CO.,
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Bombay, 38, Elphinstone Circle, 7th January, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Landed Property at Gowalla Tank Road, advertised to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE of Superior Moulmein Teak Squares and Scantlings.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

100 Superior 1st class teak squares.
50 ditto 2nd ditto ditto
50 tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

Pursuant to the power of sale vested in Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla by a trust deed, dated the 30th day of November, 1871, made between Cooverbai, widow of Eduljee Rustomjee Madan of the one part and the said Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla's instructions, sell by Public Auction to be held on the premises THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned immoveable property in one lot, the consent of Dhunbaiji, the daughter of the said Cooverbai, having been obtained to a sale of the property.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, on the north side of the Second Marine Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under Nos. 57 and 58, and now under No. 57, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Jamsetjee Marwanjee, on the west by the house of Byramjee Framjee, on the south by the second Marine Lane, and on the north by a public passage, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Cooverbai, widow, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the said Auctioneers at their office in No. 2, Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Dated this 16th day of December, 1880.

SMITH & FRERE,
Solicitors to Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. M. B. Mowjee to sell by Public Auction at his garden, No. 67, New Elphinstone Road, Parell, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th January, at 7 a.m.

A collection of valuable plants.

Catalogues are ready, and the plants are on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED AND SOUND PIECE-GOODS at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of damaged and sound piece-goods in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood houseold furniture, best plate and window glassware, a two-wheeled dumnee gharry with moveable hood in good repair, a grey Arab pony trots very well, and quiet in harness, a chestnut pony, ridden by a lady and plays polo, lady's saddle, &c., the property of Captain C. M. Middlemass, 17th Foot.

Full particulars will be given hereafter,

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties near Trinity Chapel, Dhobie Talao, by order of Dayal Bhimjee, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Suntookjee Sorabjee and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Suntook.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1881, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the following lots :—

Lot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bombay, in Sonapore Breach Road, outside the Fort, measuring 38 feet and 6 inches in length, and 27 feet in breadth, entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of the deceased, Sorabjee Dady Suntook, for pension of Rupee 1 and pies 4 and tax of Rupee 1, annas 2, and pies 8, Rupees 2-10-7 annually payable to the Government of Bombay under Collector's No. 176, and bearing New Survey No. 8536, with chunam built tiled shed standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for house-rate at the net annual value of Rs. 209 in the name of the deceased, Sorabjee Dady Suntook, under No. 85, fronting towards the east side of the said Sonapore Breach Road, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Suntookjee Sorabjee and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, and bounded on the east by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Maistry, on the west by the said Sonapore Breach road, on the north by the 4th Marine Lane, and on the south by the property of Awabai, widow of Rustomjee Shapurjee Wachha.

Lot No. II.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, situate at Bombay, near the new Sonapore Road, outside the Fort, measuring 96 feet and 1 inch in length, and 83 feet in breadth, entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of the deceased, Sorabjee Dady Suntook, for pension of Re. 21, annas 11, and pies 7, and tax of Rs. 6, annas 5, and pies 4, annually payable to the Government of Bombay under Collector's No. 82, and New Survey No. 8334, together with the piece of fazendarees land, measuring 60 square yards, on the west side of the said piece of land and attached thereto belonging to the fazendar, Ammoobai Chintoba and Brothers, and subject to the payment of Rs. 10 fazandaree rent every year, with the dwelling-house, stables, out-houses, and privies and a water well stand ing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for house-rate at the net annual value of Rs. 600, in the name of the said deceased, Sorabjee Dady Suntook, under No. 83, and bounded on the east by the vacant land of the said dwelling house and beyond it by a stable, on the west by the said piece of fazendaree land and the stables standing thereon, and beyond it by the public lane called Dhuswaddy.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, attorney for the mortgagee, at his Office No. 41, Medows street, Fort Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A pair of fast-trotting Grey Australian Geldings, go well and fast in single and double harness, believed to be quiet sound.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

GRAND FAIR AND FETE.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.
WILLARD'S
GREAT COMBINATION,
AND
COLONEL IKE AUSTIN,
AMERICA'S MARVELLOUS RIFLEMAN.
GIGANTIC ATTRACTION.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEE DESCRIPTIVE BILLS.

COMMISSARIAT.

Supply of 1,500 Bengal Mounds of Dhall Toor.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on MONDAY, at 1 P. M., the 17th January, 1881.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

E. S. WALCOTT, Major
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 24th Dec., 1880

THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay hereby informs the public that COPIES of the BYLAWS regulating the admission of visitors to MUNICIPAL GARDENS, made by himself and confirmed by the Corporation and by Government, can be obtained at his Office, on payment of TWO ANNAS per copy.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Jan., 1881.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be HELD at the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 18, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th January, 1881.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

LETTER BARS.

GRADUATED for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED, a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

In cases of 1 doz., Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs. 3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	„ 4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	„ 4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash Prices.	Rs. as.
Californian Apples	Per tin	0 10
Californian Apricots	„	1 4
Californian Grapes	„	1 4
Californian Peaches	„	1 4
Californian Pears	„	1 4
Californian Plums	„	1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that COPIES of a REPORT on the KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINES by the Company's Consulting Engineer, Mr. A. W. Fourde, can be obtained on application from the undermentioned. The following paragraphs are extracts from the said Report :—

Cost of extracting the gold.—Profits.

The expense of treating the quartz and extracting the gold, including quarrying, breaking, crushing, pumping, and all contingencies, I estimate at about Rs. 5-8 per ton. If, therefore, we take the value of gold at Rs. 2 per dwt., a yield of 3 dwts. per ton of quartz would pay working expenses, and an average yield of 1 oz. per ton would give an enormous profit; if 100 tons were crushed daily, the profits would amount to upwards of ten lakhs of rupees, and if the yield were only half an oz. per ton of quartz, the balance or profits, after deducting working expenses, would amount to upwards of six lakhs per annum, or 33 per cent. on the total capital of the Company. Even this would leave a very large margin for mining contingencies, which from the facility of examining the different reefs, their close proximity to each other, the facilities afforded by railway communication, and the salubrity of the climate, should be at a minimum in these districts, and especially on this property.

Reefs inexhaustible.—Room for several companies.

I have seen a statement respecting a reef of quartz in this district which had been laid bare 100 feet, commenced at a thickness of 7 feet, and where then working (at what depth is not stated) 12 feet thick. It was estimated by high mining authorities that supposing that one reef to extend to a depth of only 300 feet, to work it so as to obtain or raise 100 tons per day it would last for 60 years. There are of course contingencies that might seriously modify this; but if we take 30 years to work it out to that depth, a comparison of the reefs on the Raiser-i-Hind property with this above would lead to the conclusion that with six large reefs, each two miles in length, there would be room for innumerable large Companies, each turning out three hundred tons of quartz daily, and on a most moderate calculation of the yield of gold, realising four lakhs of profits yearly.

C. H. R. FORBES and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers. 8, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOVELTIES IN CONFECTIONERY.

The Juvenile Packet.

A speciciai novelty, containing choice mixtures and some splendid Toy or Fancy articles.

4 annas per packet, cash.

The Telephonic Packet.

An attractive packet got up in the shape of the Telephone, containing a number of Telephonic Conversation Lozenges, some witty and amusing Telephonic messages, and a valuable piece of Jewellery.

2 annas per packet, cash.

The Cyprus Packet.

A handsome packet, with a beautifully embossed relief on the cover, and containing a quantity of the favorite Tom Thumb mixtures, an Oliograph Picture suitable for a scrap book, and an article of Jewellery of new design.

2 annas per packet, cash.

Champion, or Fortune-Telling Packet.

Contains a number of Love Lozenges with various mottoes, and an attractive slip of paper with the fortune of the purchaser, also a handsome piece of Jewellery.

2 annas per packet, cash.

The Surprise Packet.

A showy packet of triangular shape, containing a quantity of Fancy Mixed Sweets, and a pretty and pleasing Trinket.

1 anna per packet, cash.

The Zoo-Loo Packet.

Each packet has printed on the wrapper a picture of some Animal, and contains a number of Fancy Medals, with various wild animals printed on them in colors, and a handsome Trinket.

1 anna per packet, cash.

Pictorial Alphabet Packet.

Large handsome packet, with beautifully executed Photographs of various places of note in the United Kingdom attached, and containing a number of the new Puzzle Lozenges and a Surprise.

1 anna per packet, cash.

The Happy Family—one anna each.
Zulu Nigger Boys—one anna each.
Fancy Boxes Sweets, very pretty and contents of good value—8 annas each.
Peppermint, Ginger and Rose Lozenges—Re. 1 per lb.
A 1 London mixture—Re. 1-8 per lb.
Sugared Almonds—Rs. 1-4 per lb.
Packing charges extra. All the above can be ordered through value-payable post, at cash rates.

BUNCOMBE & CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Allahabad.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET.
St. Julien Medoc,
Cash, per doz. Quarts Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET.
Bordeaux,
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET.
Petit-Medoc,
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET.
Medoc,
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET.
Chateau Lagrange,
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET.
Chateau La Rose,
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET.
Chateau Margaux,
A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds	...per Hhd, Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC	... „ „ 210
SUPERIOR MEDOC	... „ „ 260

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well-known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

fully maintains the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOSPHO,

A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER,
OR
GOOD TEMPLARS' CHAMPAGNE.

OUTWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should provide themselves with a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it allays the nausea preceding sea-sickness, and conduces to render a sea-voyage agreeable and of real benefit to an invalid.

SPORTSMEN will find "PHOSPHO" a most invigorating and sustaining drink for the field or jungle, bracing them up to bear an extraordinary amount of physical exertion with scarcely any subsequent fatigue. No Shikarree should go forth without a supply.

EXCURSIONISTS AND PICNIC PARTIES cannot be considered complete without a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it exhilarates the spirits and produces an amount of cheerfulness and conviviality required to make an excursion the really enjoyable thing intended.

☞ SOLD IN BASKETS CONTAINING THREE DOZEN CHAMPAGNE PINTS, Rs. 10; OR SIX DOZEN, Rs. 20.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.

Bombay Depot—HANBURY & Co., CHEMISTS, CHURCH GATE STREET.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SQUARE PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 580 and 600, Nett Cash.

THE above makers are already favorably known, and have acquired a special reputation in the Cape and Australian Colonies, China, Japan, Bengal and Madras; and Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in introducing their superb instruments to notice in the Western Presidency.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	...Rs. 20
Do. „ large size	... „ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior	... „ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	... „ 30 and 35
formerly sold at .. „	35 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	...Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting	... „ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	... „ 48
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	... „ 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	... „ 25 to 55
	.. „ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	...Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	„ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	... „ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	... „ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	... „ 65
Do. do. lever escapement	... „ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	... „ 150 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	... „ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE-BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block-ice for the Table and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.

It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta and up-country. Size 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects.

A Box to contain about 11lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water, Rs. 23.

Smaller size, Rs. 20.

ENGLISH PICNIC-BASKETS.

STRONG WICKER-BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.

No. 1, with Tin for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle, and Drinking-cup. Size 9½ by 9½ by 5. Rs. 10.

No. 2 contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Cruets, Pickle-jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 6½. Price Rs. 20.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP-CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking-cup, a closing Dinner-knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert-spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price, Rs. 18.

Folding Knife and Fork per pair, Rs. 2.

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKING-DISH.

Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes. Rs. 4.

THE ECONOMIC TEA-KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.

On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. Rs. 7.

THE AMERICAN POCKET-STOVE.

A very portable article. It can be carried in a Gentleman's Pocket or a Lady's Reticule, and enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef-tea, Soups, &c. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Price of the Apparatus complete, Rs. 5.

ECLIPSE COOKING-STOVE.

Complete with Stove, Kettle, Saucepan, and Frypan, Rs. 12.

Medium-sized Stoves with Oven, &c., Rs. 20. Large Stoves with Oven, &c., Rs. 30.

RAILWAY CANDLE READING-LAMP, Rs. 6.

FOLDING CANDLE-LAMP, Rs. 4

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1881.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

The Publication for 1881 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1881.

REUTER'S closing telegram from London reports nothing new which we have not already noticed. Consols are still quoted at 98⅞, French Rentes at 119¾, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 82⅜ for Fours and 89⅞ for Fours-and-a-half. In the General Produce markets there is no alteration of any kind.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	3,81,111
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	3,40,637
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	11,55,303
Government Securities	Dec.	„	25,95,725
Loans	Inc.	„	25,60,158
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	2,38,588
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„	15,285
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	17,38,5 .$

This decrease in the Cash Balance, arising as it does from an increase in the trade demand, shows that the demand for Money is at last beginning to have some effect. So far, however, the movements are not of sufficient importance to affect the general market in the face of such ample supplies of Money as now exist, and we do not anticipate any definite change in rates of discount for some weeks to come.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened this morning at Saturday's closing rates, but with more disposition to buy than sell apparent, a decline of 1-32d. has been established. At the reduced rates there has been, perhaps, a shade more steadiness apparent, but there is nothing of real strength visible in the surroundings of the market. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 7 17-32d.		per Rs.
Do. telegraphic	Rs. 7¾d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight	Rs. 7 21-32d.		„
Credits, 3 „	„	Rs. 7 25-32d.	„
Documents, 3 „	„	Rs. 1 15-16d.	„
Francs, 3 „	„	2f. 9c.	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly quieter to-day, and rates close easier, especially for Fours-and-a-half. We call Fours, Rs. 101¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 109½. There seems to be no definite reason for the decline so far as we can learn, and in all probability it is only the reaction which usually follows a too rapid advance.

SHARES are steady but quiet, and there are almost no movements in value to notice. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 735, and in Land and Press Companies rates are all as last quoted. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm, and there are said to be telegrams in giving somewhat better accounts of the China markets for Yarns, but the only changes in values to-day are an advance of Rs. 10 in Empress and Rs. 5 in National.

COTTON opened very dull at Saturday's prices, and in the early part of the day there was next to nothing done, the only business reported on the Green being some F. G. F. Julgaum at Rs. 214. In the afternoon, however, the enquiry has been a shade better and we hear of Broach having changed hands at Rs. 242. We give closing rates as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
Good Hingunghaut .... Rs.	228	227	220	218
Good Omra ..... „	223	221	220	218
F. G. F. .. „	217	215	214	...
G. F. .. „	209	208	207	...
Good Broach ..... „	..	..	242	239
„ Dhollera ..... „	..	..	..	220

SEEDS are unchanged throughout, but there are more willing buyers of Linseed on previous terms.

WHEAT meets an active demand, and for Soft White ready we now quote Rs. 34 to Rs. 34-8 and for May delivery Rs. 29 to Rs. 29-8 per candy.

FREIGHTS are quiet but very steady. For Liverpool 37s. 6d. is quoted for immediate shipment and 35s. to 36s. 3d. later on. The Bedford (s. s.) is reported to have engaged about 3,000 bales for Trieste and Venice, February shipment, at 43s. 9d. payable here, and business has been done at the same figure for Marseilles and Genoa.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet at previous rates. From the bazaar the off-take is still only some 300 packages a day, and in the face of the large December shipments from home, dealers are both to enter on forward contracts of any extent, notwithstanding the strength advised from Manchester.

COALS are steady at the reduced rates current. Sales of Davison's by early sailing steamers are reported at Rs. 16 to Rs. 16-4, and of Cardiff at Rs. 16-12 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p.ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	790
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank L. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	280

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,100
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,300	375	2,100
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	432½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co..	1,400	250	all	10	60
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	925
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	21	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	00	1,000
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,925
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	440
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	370
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	135
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	75	1,250
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	530

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th January as compared with the statement issued on the 31st December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 31. Rs.	Jan. 8. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	30,21,650	26,43,245
Do. do. at Branches	5,83,631	9,21,368
Other Deposits	2,66,90,040	2,52,34,737
Post Bills	23,554	23,644
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,13,488	4,22,104
	4,29,35,372	4,14,47,998
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,06,273	52,10,548
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	10,06,357	10,33,486
Loans, on Security of do	60,15,686	86,11,814
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,091	6,901
Bills Discounted	91,34,397	93,72,985
Stamps	3,030	2,999
Dead Stock Rs. 5,44,874		
Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000		
	3,29,874	3,29,874
Cash Balances with Correspondents	14,58,311	14,73,396
Cash and Currency Notes	1,71,41,350	1,54,05,762
Cash and Currency Notes	4,29,35,372	4,14,47,998

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Trigga, 924 tons, Captain S. Sorinsen, will sail to-day for E. Point in ballast.

THE ship Suliote, 1,142 tons, Captain W. T. Goodburn, will sail to-day for Monimein in ballast.

THE barque Kishon, 491 tons, Captain T. P. Hamitt, will sail to-day for Ballasore in ballast.

THE barque Volkyrien, 498 tons, Captain W. Ramsdale, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE schooner Harmonie, 227 tons, V. E. Albo, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE Hiat Letchmy, 129 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Allephy (22nd Dec.) with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Coast and Jamnuggur with 159 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports with deck passengers.

THE steamer Hurworth, 1,265 tons, Captain J. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from North Castle (6th Dec.), brought a cargo of 2,204 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. John Marshall and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Arrow (s)	Baker	Jamnuggur, Jan. 7.
10	Peshawur (s)	Baker	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Arrow, Baker, to Coast and Cutch.
Schooner Harmonie, Albo, to Mauritius.
Ship Suliote, Goodburn, to Moulmein.
Barque Frigga, Sorinsen, to E. Point.
Barque Volkyrien, Ramsdale, to Chittagong.
Barque Kishon, Hamitt, Ballasore.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sheikh, to Antwerp.
Steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Sumatra, to Venice.
Steamer Maharanee, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6 Autocrat (s) ..... White ..... Muscat, Dec. 22.
Culna (s) ..... Warington .. Calicut, Dec. 27.
C of Manchester Mitor ..... Liverpool, Nov. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6.—Steamers Kaisar-i-Hind, Scindia, Hutton, and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ship Vice Reine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8 Almora (s) ..... London.
Kaisar-i-Hind (s) ..... Calcutta.
Dryad (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8 Madura (s) ..... Calcutta.
Cassiope ..... Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Rydal Hall (s),—644 cwts myrabolams and 550 cwts wheat, Goosubbhoy Soomar ; 800 cwts wheat, Rujubally Allyriya ; 190 cwts wheat and 2,012 cwts barley, Mackinlay, Simpon & Co ; 2 cwts wheat and 88 bales wool, Killick, Nixon & Co ; bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 157 bales cotton waste, Tockersee Jeewraj ; 50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir & Co ; 52 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass ; 1 bale cotton, Sigg Sulzier & Co ; 25 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers & Co ; 100 bales wool, Damoder Khimjee ; 21 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 35 bales wool and 16 bales hemp, Jaitha Purshotum ; 85 bales wool, Mathooradass Vussonjee ; 35 bales wool, Prugjee Toolseedass ; 154 cwts coir yarn, Treecumdass Lowjee ; 3,200 cwts. wheat, Treecumjee Mooljee ; 93 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Linhope (s),—125 cwts cutch, Currimsee Khetsee & Co ; 782½ cwts wheat, Nowrojee Rustomjee ; 20 tons bones, Nuzerally Purdhan ; 112 cwts castor seed, Indurjee Sunker.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s)—82 cwts horns, Baboolbhoy Bhagoobhoy ; 305 bales cotton, 44 bags copra, 126 packages tea, 24 packages cardomans ; 226 packages coffee, 5 packages chinchona, and 25 bales skins, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lenisc H. (s)—3,375 cwts mowra flowers, Purmanund Veer jee.
Czar (s)—10 bales skins, Geo Lockhart & Co.
Enchantress (s)—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Teheran (s)—1,389 bags copra and 7 bales cotton, P & O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Teheran (s)—50 bales cotton, P & O S N Co.
Louise H. (s) 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels &Co ; 3,423½ cwts gingellysee and 550 bales cotton, Lang, Moir & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Enchantress (s)—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 241 cwts mowra flowers, Pestonjee Nowrojee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s)—300 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.
Teheran (s)—26 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 700 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thessaly (s)—2,250 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.
Sumatra (s)—300 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharance (s)—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Malda (s)—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, C Eleftheria Settima.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva (s)—50 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 42 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, M S Gubbay and Co ; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 66 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 100 bales twist, E L Moolchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·927
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·1
Dew Point	62·1
Relative humidity of Air	·617
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded =8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	68·8
General Direction of Wind	NE, N, NNE, ENE, NW, N, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	323.

From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 11

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

166-80—Tobin and R—Khoja Khan Mahomed Nensey vs Borah Abdool hoosein Abdoolrussool and others—Shamrao P—Part heard.
For argument on the Commissioner's report.
669-77—C Tyabjee—Bai Luckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khoosal and others—Prescot and W and Ardeshir and H.

Long Causes.

167-80—Shamrao P—Haroo Soomar Haiee Currim vs Mishrinath—Shapurjee and T.
369-80—Hore, C and B—Maneckchund Lallice vs Nagsey Shamjee and others—Bhonjee K.
700-79—Ardeshir and H—Luckumsey Govindjee and others vs the G. I. P. Ry. Company.
109-79—In person—Shapoorjee Rustomjee Mistry vs Dossabhoy Bezonjee and others—Ardeshir and H.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranade—Muljee and B.
371-80—In person—Dayal Dhurramsey and others vs Luckmichund Sobhajee and another.
268-80—Hore, C and B—Javervaboo vs Bhowan Bhojoo and others—M M Munshi—Settled.
319-80—C Tyabjee—Sena Vuckta and others vs Shaik Mahomed H. Shaik Bebunbhoy—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

171-80—Prescot and W—Thucker Kessowjee Jadowjee and another vs Thucker Dayal Jairaj—Jefferson B and D.
541-80—In person—Jaikissondass Hurkissondass and another vs Dhunbai.
545-80—H W Payne—J G Sigg vs Gustav Opitz.

Long Causes.

229-80—R Skipsey—Gangutrao Gorajee vs A. D. Jackson and another—H. Bicknell—Part heard.
621-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabutally, Vullud, &c. vs Pandoorang Rameshwar and H.
313-80—Mujee and B—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Raghoonath—Jefferson, B and D.
316-80—Prescot and W—J. Y Bell and others vs Dhurramsey Poonjabhoy—Ardesir and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

For Judgment.

Hearn, C and L for petitioner ; and Smith and F for Premchund Roychund, In the matter of the Indian Trustees' Act 27 of 1865 and in the matter of the petition of Candass Narrondass—Ardeshir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

54-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Chugonlal Bhugwandass.
184-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Shamrao Carnanundjee.
186-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Framjee Jamsetjee.
333-80—Jefferson B and D—Lukhmidass Khimjee and another vs C A Turner.—Crwaford.
456-80—Smith and F—Luckumsey Govindjee and other, vs Hurpal Canjee and others—Shapurjee and T.

Long Causes.

450-80—Shapurjee and T—Burjorjee Cursetjee Panthaky vs Muncherjee Cooverjee—H W Payne.
267-80—Ardeshir and E—Merchal and another vs Perozbai—Chalk and W.
420-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Govind Ramchunder—Shamrao P.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Cox, Vety. Surg., on sick leave, from Bellary.
Gillespie, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, on duty.
Blundell, Capt., 67th Regt., on duty, from Bangalore.
Gibb, Lieut., 36th Regt., on duty, from Mhow.
Begbie, Lieut., 29th Regt., on leave, from Deolalee.
Apperley, Capt., 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.

JANUARY 9.

MacDonnell, Lieut., R. E., on sick leave, from Madras.
Standist, Major, 39th Regt., on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Hanna, Major, Asst. Quarter-Master, on medical certificate.
Armitage, Lieut., 24th Regt., on duty, from Secundrabad.
Dashwood, Major, 15th Regt., on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 10.

Jones, Quarter-Master, 70th Regt., on sick leave, from Dinapore.
Gaisford, Lieut., 21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Poonamallee.
Bromhead, Major, 24th Regt., on duty, from Secundrabad.
Holliday, Captain, 24th Regt., on duty, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Mant, Major, R. E., on leave, to England.

JANUARY 10.

Thonbridge, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Allahabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 29,1880.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. C. J. Robarts, S. C., now on furlough and supernumerary on the establishment 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be Sqdn. Officer, vice Craigie, retired. Dated 17th Dec. 1880.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Major O. Barnes, 2nd in Comd., on furlough, to be Comdt., vice Palliser, appointed to the Bgde. Staff. Major D. M. Strong, Sqdn. Comdr., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Barnes. Capt. S. D. Barrow, Sqdn. Comdr., to move up in grade succession.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. W. F. Montresor, from the 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be Sqdn. Officer, vice Carthew, deceased.

16th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Minto, S. C., to officiate as 2nd in Comd., during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cubitt, V. C.

20th N. I.—Surgn. E. Sanders to the permanent medical charge of the regiment.

41st N. I.—Surgn. W. Gillies to the offg. medical charge of the regiment, during the absence on furlough of Surgn. Major J. Browne, M. D., or until further orders.

In G. O. C. C. dated the 10th Sept. 1880, page 494, detailing officers for duty at the regimental depots, the name of Capt. R. Bleazby, 2-2nd Foot, is to be substituted for that of Capt. H. W. Trench.

Vety. Surgn. A. C. Webb, R. H. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Ahmednugger, for duty with the R. A. at that station.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on the 6th Dec. 1880 :—

Lieuts. F. M. Turner, J. M. Fleming, 1-25th Foot ; C. H. I. Hopkins, 90th Foot ; W. W. Taylor, on probation 38th N. I., Royal Marine Light Infy ; 2nd Lieuts. R. H. G. Heygate, 34th Foot ; H. H. F. Fagan, 67th Foot ; G. Murray, 88th Foot ; Condr. J. Halliday, Ordnance Dept. ; Hospital Apprentice J. Goldsmith, Sub-Medl. Dept. ; Sergt. W. Steele, K-6 R. A. ; Magazine Sergt. J. Land, Ordnance Dept. ; Key Sergt. E. Marriner, Unattached List ; Corporal T. Heath, Private, C. Flynn, 34th Foot ; H Lacy, 70th Foot.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India the following order is confirmed :—

Marri Field Force order No. 51, dated the 16th Oct. 1880, appointing Lieut. R. E. Golightly, 2-60th Rifles, to be Supdt. of Army Signalling to the force, with effect from the above named date.

The following orders are confirmed :—

4-60th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 21st Dec. appointing Major J. S. H. Algar to officiate as Interpreter, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut. E. W. Brodie, proceeding on leave ; there being no qualified officer available.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated the 15th Oct., making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut.-Col. T. J. Watson, Comdt., on leave on medical certificate :

Capt. E. W. Chalmers, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Comdt.
Lieut. F. H. Probyn, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, on probation, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.
Lieut. G. F. Wiles, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Newnham, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

6th Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut. R. G. W. Long, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

9th Lancers.—Capt. H. W. Apperly, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieut. H. C. Hopkins, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

14th Hussars.—Capt. T. E. S. Hickman, to England, from the 1st Jan. 1881 to the 30th April 1882, on urgent private affairs.

Boyal Artillery.—Lieut. E. M. Baker, (No. 11 Batty. 11th Bgde.) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

40th Foot.—Major R. C. Brook, to port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for nine months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

88th Foot.—2nd Lieut. F. S. H. Rickards, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

90th Foot.—Capt. H. de C. Rawlins, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

4th Goorkhas.—Capt. N. R. Stewart (S. C.), to Lahore, from the 21st Nov. 1880 to the 20th Feb. 1881, on medical certificate, in extension of ninety days' privilege leave, from the 21st Aug. to the 20th Nov. 1880.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 3.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 691, of the 24th Dec. 1880, Major Genl. Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K. C. B., R. A., is posted to the Rawal Pindi Division.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Battn. 16th Regt.—Lieut. J. M. Schreiber to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Riddell, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief. Dated 15th Nov. 1880.

2nd Battn. 24th Regt.—Lieut. Q. M'K. Logan to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Mainwaring, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief. Dated 1st Oct. 1880.

67th Regt.—Lieut. E. H. LeMarchant to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Atkinson, promoted, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief. Dated 20th Aug. 1880.

17th N. I.—Lieut. F. M. Drury, supernumerary on the establishment dist N. I, to be Wing Officer, vice Von Beverhoudt, promoted.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Wilson, R. A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Mecan Meer, for duty with the R. A. at that station.

Lieut. E. Tinker, R. A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Delhi, for duty with No. 3 Batty. 9th Bgde. R. A.

Intimation having been received from the War Office that Capt. A. J. A. Jackson, 1-18th Foot, will be placed on the Retired List, from the 14th Feb. 1881, that officer is directed to proceed to England, and on arrival he will report himself in writing to the Horse Guards.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. A. Gordon, 90th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot.

G. O. C. C. dated the 24th Dec. 1880, confirming 2-2nd Foot regimental order, dated the 13th idem, appointing Lieut. A. Elias to officiate as Qr-mr., vice C. H. Pulsford, is cancelled.

Veterinary Surgn. J. J. Phillips, R. A., will, on arrival from England, be posted to Bareilly, for duty with the R. A.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated the 5th Nov. 1880, page 631, the following alterations in the movements of Veterinary Surgns are ordered, viz :—

Vety. Surg. J. Anderson, R. A., to proceed from Meean Meer to Fyzabad, for duty with the R. A., until ordered home on relief.

Vety. Surg. R. Pringle, Vety. Dept., on arrival at Meean Meer, will join 3rd Batty. 3rd Bgde R. A., to remain at that station for duty instead of proceeding to Bareilly.

With the sanction of Government, the following order is confirmed :—

Mooltan Bgde, order, dated the 5th Dec. directing Col. F. B. Norman, 24th Punjab N. I., to assume command of the Mooltan Bgde, vice Bgdr. Genl. R. Blair, proceeded to command the Peshawar district.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rohilcund Dist. order, dated the 23rd Dec., directing Col. G. H. Thompson, Comdt. 6th N. I., to assume command of the district.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Regtl. order, dated the 13th Dec., appointing Riding-master W. B. Mayes to officiate as Qr.-mr., in addition to his own duties, vice J. W. Tomlinson, deceased.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated the 11th Nov., appointing Capt. W. A. Lawrence, Sqdn. Officer, on return from field transport duty, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Major T. B. M. Glascock.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated the 18th Sept., making the following officiating appointments, vice Lieut. Col. M. H. Heathcote, proceeded on furlough :—

Capt. E. W. Chalmers, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Heathcote.
Lieut. F. H. Probyn, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Major E. G. Newnham.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated the 26th Nov., appointing Capt. G. L. R. Richardson, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr. in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. E. S. Neave, on furlough, and consequent on the return of Major R. Wheeler, Sqdn. Comdr, from sick leave.

39th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 4th Dec., appointing Capt. A. T. Banon, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr-mr. in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 12th Nov. 1880, no other officer being available.

Dated the 7th Dec. 1880, appointing Capt. R. G. Handcock, Wing Officer, to continue to officiate as Adjt., on promotion, with effect from the 2nd Dec. 1880, there being no qualified subaltern available.

40th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 11th Dec., making the following appointments, with effect from the 6th idem, vice Major H. Morton, promoted on furlough :—

Major Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., Wing Comdr., to officiat as 2nd-in-Comd.
Capt. J. Fraser, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1-5th Fusiliers.—Lieut A. L. Pennington, (Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 39th N. I., and in charge depot 22nd N. I.) from the 27th July to the 27th Oct. 1880, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Dept.—Surgn Major E. Footner, M. M.B. to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it ; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified :—

Royal Artillery.—Major T. Graham, (No. 6 Batty 8th Bgde.) nine months.
Lieut. O. S. Smyth, (No. 11 Batty. 9th Bgde.) six months.
2-14th Foot.—Bt. Lieut. Col. W. Young, six months.
30th Foot.—2nd Lieut. C. Haynes, twelve months.
Army Medical Dept.—Surgn B. W. Wellings, six months.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HUME—January 10th, at Bombay, the wife of Captain W. F. Hume, Brigade-Major, Railway Volunteers, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILSON—January 6th, at Lahore, the wife of Captain E. H. Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN

CONSUMPTION. SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN

WASTING AND DEBILITATING DISEASES

PANCREATIC EMULSION, or MEDICINAL FOOD.

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT QUICKLY RESTORES

DIGESTIVE POWER, STRENGTH, WEIGHT, &c.

PANCREATIC EMULSION SUPERSEDES COD-LIVER OIL, &c. Palatable and easily borne by delicate stomachs of Children and Invalids.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON and Chemists Everywhere.

NOTICE.

LADY FERGUSSON will be AT HOME to RECEIVE VISITORS on SATURDAY afternoon, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m.

ALGERNON CURRIE, Major.

Government House, Parell, 10th Jan., 1881.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

K. M. SHROFF.—The matter is still under investigation.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1881.

THE trial now going on at Kolhapur, the first day's proceedings in which are reported in another column, discloses a remarkable story. It seems almost incredible that a couple of months ago a large number of people resident in Kolhapur should have been near becoming the victims of a general massacre, as a prelude to an insurrection against the authority of the British Government and an attempt to place an impostor on the Kolhapur *gadi* ; but twenty-seven men are now under trial on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy to that end. The scheme is said to have originated in the fertile imagination of one man, a native of Kolhapur, named Rambhat, who appears to be an agitator of much the same stamp as the Poona Brahmin, Wassodew Bulwunt Phadke, who created so much sensation by his exploits as a leader amongst the Deccan dacoits some two years ago. The affair has a somewhat ridiculous aspect as a projected rebellion against British authority in India, originated and conducted as it was by such a man, and confined to such men as were associated with him. But it has its serious aspect also, which should not be lost sight of. A sad affair it would have been if Rambhat and his co-conspirators—supposing there were, as is stated, from three thousand to five thousand men pledged and willing to assist them in the work of assassination and spoliation—had been able to carry out their plan of attacking, with a view to murdering, the few English residents while in the church on Sunday evening,—sad enough in itself, and equally sad in entailing the enevitable retribution. The fact, too, that so many men could be concerned in such a plot and nothing of it transpire for so long a period—the contemplated outbreak having been postponed from time to time, in consequence of failure in some portion of the concerted plans, over a space of a fortnight—is in itself a matter of considerable significance, and mer

TELEGRAMS.

THE GOVERNOR AT SIBI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIBI, JAN. 10.

The Governor arrived here last night, and was met by General Phayre, Sir R. Sandeman, and all the military and political officers now here. To-day His Excellency visited the Bolan pass, ascending it eleven miles, and to-morrow he visits the Nari gorge. Sir James leaves to-morrow night for Kurrachee, stopping two hours at Shikarpore and six at Hyderabad. He leaves Kurrachee on the fifteenth, and reaches Bombay by the eighteenth.

TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTH KOJAK POST.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

Owing to a fall of snow on the Kojak, and the extreme cold, General Hume, commanding at Kandahar, has ordered the withdrawal of the South Kojak post until further orders. The detachments of native cavalry and infantry furnishing the post marched on Killa Abdulla on the 6th January.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Government still continues to arrest and imprison members of the Land League, and to forbid their holding any meetings. Strenuous endeavours are also being made to repress the system of "Boycotting."

INSURRECTION OF THE BOERS.

The latest advices from Natal state that the Boers have re-crossed the Natal border, and have attacked the garrison of Wakkerstroom. The garrison, however, being strongly entrenched, succeeded in repulsing the attack. The rebellion in the Transkei is approaching a termination.

MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 9.

The marriage of Archduke Rodolph (Crown Prince of Austria) with the Princess Stephanie of Belgium, which was announced to take place shortly, has been postponed.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, JAN. 9.

Prince Bismarck arrived here to-day.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany, in reply to an address from the Berlin Municipality, said that he would not cease his efforts to maintain peace.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dholera	5 3-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¾
4½ do. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	51½d.

Departure—Humbert.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 10, 1-35 P.M.

Mail-steamer Kashgar, from China, arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 10, 2-45 P. M.

Mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE troopship Euphrates left this for Natal yesterday afternoon, having on board the following troops, which came in from Deolali:—F-3 R. A., 15th Hussars, and 2-60th Rifles.

TENDERS for the Ratnagiri Municipal Loan of Rs. 30,000 were received to the amount of Rs. 139,000, so that it was covered more than four-and-a-half times. Tenders at 2½ per cent. premium were accepted to the amount of Rs. 9,000, and the remaining Rs. 21,000 was allotted to applicants offering 2½ per cent. premium.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD'S appointment to the bench of the High Court is regarded with much approval by the vernacular journals. They eulogize him for his uprightness and impartiality, and for his sincere desire for the welfare of the people.

THE workshop erected for the Dhond and Manmad State Railway and the hospital, which have cost a few thousands of rupees, are not going to be used by the G. I. P. R. Company. This will be a dead loss to Government.

THE sepoy (Deen Mahomed) of the 22nd N. I., who shot three women last December in a house in Belgaum cantonment has been sentenced to be hanged, and the other sepoy (Kunaya), who cut a woman's nose off the same night, to seven years' penal servitude.

NOTHING has yet been heard of the girl, Kate Bain, who so suddenly and mysteriously disappeared on the 30th December from the care of her lawful guardians at Belgaum. The following is a more minute description of the girl than has yet been published:—Dress, navy-blue serge, brown hat trimmed with brown ribbon and feather. Hair, straw; eyes, blue, cast in right eye. Complexion, very fair. Tall for her age (15 years and 11 months) and slight. She is described as pretty and accomplished, can read and write French, and has considerable musical talent. Her friends believe that she is being kept out of the way by the Roman Catholic priest or the nuns at the Belgaum convent, but there is no proof that that is the case. If it is found to be so eventually, whoever is responsible for her detention will probably suffer severely for it. Enticing away a girl under 16 years of age from lawful guardianship is an offence punishable under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment which may extend to seven years.

IT is believed that the case which Dr. Kavanagh is permitted to conduct on behalf of ex-Gaekwar Malhar Rao is with respect to some of the latter's personal property and his wives' jewels which were deposited in the State treasury at the time of his arrest.

BY a royal decree of the 9th December last the Portuguese Consulate here has been raised to the rank of a first-class consulate.

THE *Englishman* testifies its disapproval of the new mail regulations, which condemn Calcutta to work on Sundays, and utterly do away with the usual Saturday half-holiday. Lord Hartington, our contemporary observes, is known as the Secretary of State for India, but, from political reasons, he has so bowed down to the wishes of Manchester as to make the title but a misnomer.

A WATER-SUPPLY scheme for the town of Amraoti is now before the Resident at Hyderabad. It is said that the project drawn up by Mr. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, East Berar Division, will be adopted. A water-supply in all the districts is sadly needed. A correspondent assures us that "this could be done by curtailing the expenditure in the Berar Educational Department, which will benefit everyone."

WE hear that the Gondal branch of the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway is to be opened for traffic on the 18th instant. The Joint-Administrators of the State of Gondal have arranged to celebrate the occasion with some *éclat*.

THE terms of the Calcutta Volunteers' annual all-comers' rifle competition are announced. The distances are to be 500 and 600 yards, ten shots at each, and the rifle Martini-Henry, Government pattern. Nothing is said about position, so we presume "any position" is intended. Twenty prizes are offered, aggregating a thousand rupees, and the first prize is Rs. 500. Competitors can enter three times on payment of the entrance fee (Rs. 5) each time, and can shoot on any range in India, provided there are at least five *bond fide* competitors firing in presence of each other. The match will be open from the 14th to the 28th February, both dates inclusive.

THE Bishop of Bombay (the Rt. Rev. Dr. Mylne) arrived at Ahmednagar on the 5th instant, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Cane. His Lordship intends to hold a confirmation service, we hear, at Ahmednagar.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Moultan on the 30th November Sepoy Khodadad, of A Company, 24th Regiment of Punjab Native Infantry, was charged with "having at Camp Much, on the line of march from Afghanistan, on the 4th October, used criminal force towards his superior officer, distinguishable as such, Subedar Jowahir Khan, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, whereby he wounded the said Subedar Jowahir Khan, and caused his death." The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

ANOTHER general court-martial assembled at Meean Meer on the 14th December, when Private John Snowdon, 2nd Battalion 8th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—That at Camp Dhoki Pera, between Kohat and Rawul Pindi, on the 3rd November, he unlawfully and maliciously inflicted grievous bodily harm upon Private George Baker, of the same battalion, by striking him on the leg with a rifle, and thereby fracturing the knee-cap of the said George Baker. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for three hundred and sixty-five days.

A THIRD general court-martial was held at Bareilly on the 17th November, before which Private Michael Costello, of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, was arraigned on a charge of "having at Barreilly, on the 7th November, struck with his clenched fist Corporal Thomas Bancroft, of the same battalion, the said Corporal Thomas Bancroft being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for a term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Mejesty's service.

THE latest official weather and crop report for the North-West-Provinces, which is brought down to the 5th instant, states that slight rain—varying from drizzling showers to two and three tenths—has fallen over part of the provinces, but more is wanted in the districts which have suffered from drought. Prices are steady, except in Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, and Cawnpore, where there has been a slight fall. The general health continues excellent. Labour is still in demand. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and in parts of Allahabad and Jhansi.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the Lahore paper the following interesting details of the plans which are now being concluded at Peshawur, in connection with the Khyber pass. Relations will be maintained by Government with the tribes to the exclusion of all other influence or interference, while the independence of the Afridis will at the same time be fully recognised. The tribes, in consideration of the allowances paid them, undertake the responsibility of keeping the road safe for travellers, and preserving order. Matters concerning pass arrangements, and particularly the security of the road, will be submitted to a combined Jirgah comprising members from each section of the tribe. Neither travellers nor goods will be permitted to enter the Khyber from either the Peshawar or Kabul direction without an order which will be furnished to them, with an adequate guard for their protection; and discretion is allowed to the Jirgah, should they have good reason to believe that a disturbance on the road is likely, to temporarily close the road, giving notice to the political authorities. The arrangements of the tribes for safety of the road are to be wholly independent of any aid from Government troops; and Government reserves to itself the right to retain British troops within the Khyber, or to withdraw them at pleasure. The Government, on its part, will entertain a corps of Jezailchis to strengthen the tribal escorts; and this force will have its headquarters at Jumrood. The tribes, in consideration of the allowances to be paid to them, waive their right to collect tolls, which will, in future, be levied by the British Government, if it chooses. All offences on the road will be dealt with by the united tribal Jirgahs, and punishment for offences inflicted in accordance with tribal customs. The tribesmen bind themselves not to commit robberies or murders in British territory, and to pay compensation for any such offences. The tribes are to be permitted to regulate the traffic in any way convenient to themselves and the public, convoys being collected and despatched so as to minimise the trouble of guarding them. All standing posts or *chowkis* hitherto kept up along the road by the tribes and paid from the pass allowances will be maintained. The tribes will take charge of such Government buildings in the Khyber as it may be decided not to dismantle. The fort at Ali Musjid will probably be held by a hundred Jezailchis specially deputed for this duty. For the present the boundary fixed by the treaty of Gundamuck will be considered the limit of the territory to which the responsibilities of the tribe extend.

WE hear from Rangoon that the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, who have succeeded in getting the contracts for the working of extensive timber forests from the King of Burmah, have also got the Burmese Government to consent to an exploration of the Chindwin river, which will take place in the present month. The route of this river, which is said to be navigable for many days' journey from its mouth near the Burmese town of Minjan, is inhabited by wild tribes who have not hitherto proved very tractable in their dealings with the Burmese. A small steam-launch, drawing about four feet of water, belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla, was to leave Rangoon the last week of December for the exploration of the Chindwin. She was to be under the charge of Captain Gramen, one of the most experienced of the Irrawaddy Flotilla's commanders, who has been for years in their service, and who thoroughly understands the Burmese language and people. If the Chindwin river is navigable for steamers, and if a trade is to be opened out on it, no better selection than Captain Gramen could have been made for the command of the exploring party. The Irrawaddy Flotilla have done a great deal for Burmah and its trade. They have in the past few years quadrupled the number of steamers navigating the Irrawaddy, and they now possess a fleet of steamers second to none on any Eastern river. In all the recent troubles with Upper Burmah, which culminated in the removal of the British Resident at Mandalay, the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla have been regularly carrying the mails and trade of British and Upper Burma, leaving Rangoon and Mandalay twice a week without let or hindrance. They are now such a necessity to Upper Burmah that the only anxiety the King's ministers displayed on the removal of the English Resident was that the steamers would be withdrawn also, and when they heard that such was not to be the case their delight knew no bounds, and they offered at once to guarantee their safety, as well as protection to all traders and passengers on board of them. Although disputes have occasionally arisen at some of the towns below Mandalay with local officials, everything has been generally satisfactorily arranged at the capital on representations being made by an Irrawaddy Flotilla, and the fact that valuable steamers and their cargoes are safe in Burmese waters without our having a British Resident in Upper Burma, speaks volumes in favour of the good sense of the present race of Burmese ministers. We trust that the present exploration of the waters of the Chindwin will prove successful, and that it may tend to still further the growth and prosperity of the enterprising Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and of the Burmese Government, which is aiding the expedition. The attempt is not without a certain amount of risk, as the river is unknown, and the wild tribes who dwell on its banks may not all at once appreciate the advantages to be derived by opening out their highway to all the blessings of civilization and trade. But everything that foresight could have done to ensure success has been done, and we trust we shall soon be able to announce the successful termination of the first voyage in a steamer on the river Chindwin.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* complains that there is nothing known yet of any tangible shape in which the liberal professions of the Government towards the native army are to be made good. "The cavalry regiments, which have done most exceptionally good service in the late war, are still left, as regards their *chunda* funds, unaided and unrecompensed for the serious pecuniary losses to which their gallantry and military enterprise exposed them. We cannot understand the motive for any ill-timed parsimony on such a question as this. The whole sum required to do what is, after all, a simple act of justice would be an infinitesimal fraction of the vast sums so lavishly and so unprofitably thrown away in countless directions. Yet here, where good faith and good policy unite in pressing the claims of a most deserving body of men, the Government still holds back, as if actuated by a sordid penuriousness as undignified as it is unwise. The money wasted upon a single tribe of cut-throats by the most obscure political in the late campaign would more than suffice to content all the native cavalry regiments which have suffered in our cause."

NOTICING Sir Richard Temple's "extraordinary lecture which was delivered in London on the 14th ultimo" (and which we have already published), the *Madras Mail* remarks:—As a fact there is no country in the world so unfavourable to an "adventurer"—using the word in a good sense—as India. It is not like Australia, or the great western continent, where a man may advantageously exercise his thews and sinews, until amore congenial avocation presents itself. Personal labour is here out of the question. The bar is overstocked; the church has no curacies to starve upon at butler's wages; the medical profession is well nigh a close borough. Interest and competition may smuggle a few young men into salt or the police, but this is not the class to whom the lecturer was alluding. In all industrial pursuits it is necessary to begin from the beginning. An immigrant with capital, whether small or great, who should be rash enough to start at once on his own account as a planter, farmer, or manufacturer would speedily find himself at the end of his resources, as well as of his constitution. Capital he must have, if he would rise above the condition of clerk or assistant. And during his period of probation he has to master the local dialect, to familiarise himself with native habits, to acquire a complete command of his temper, and to learn to be sufficient unto himself in many ways little thought of by young English gentlemen who sit at home at ease. And when all these preliminaries are overcome, including the initiatory fever, what is the prospect that opens out before the solitary settler? Years of incessant toil, of poor living, of comparative loneliness, of a gradual hardening of the character and narrowing of the intellect: and when the struggle has come to an end how much better off is the wayfarer than the friends of his youth who doggedly applied themselves to the labours of a home career? India is not a poor man's land.

M. DE LESSEPS informs me—the Paris correspondent of a London paper wrote a day or two before the last mail left England—that 1,300,000 Panama shares have been subscribed by 200,000 persons. The greatest subscriber is France. After her comes Spain. Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Seville, and Madrid are high in the list. The average number of shares taken by each of the two hundred thousand is six. The Suez average was five.

AT the Physical Society Professor Graham Bell exhibited his photophone apparatus for transmitting sound to a distance by means of an undulating beam of light. Owing to an unsteadiness of the electric lantern used at the lecture, Professor Bell was unable to gratify the audience with a practical demonstration of the transmission of speech by the photophone, because the flickering of the light caused a bubbling sound in the receiving telephone, which drowned the voice, just as the induction clamour of neighbouring telegraph wires covers up the speaking of a telephone. In fact, it has the same effect, on a small scale, which Professor Bell and M. Jansen have been seeking in the case of solar light, and have actually succeeded in observing. The fluctuations in the sunshine due to solar storms have been attended in the photophone by very faint sounds which, by a slight stretch of imagination, may be regarded as the feeble echoes of the solar uproar. The deficiency in Professor Bell's experiments was, however, to some extent made good by Mr. Shellford Bidwell, who exhibited a cheap and simple photophone for lecture purposes. The whole apparatus employed by him would not cost more than forty shillings, twenty-five of which would go for a pair of lenses, one to send the light from the vibrating reflector in a parallel beam to a distance of 14ft. or 20ft., and the other to concentrate it on the selenium cell of the receiver. Two home-made Bell telephones were joined in circuit with the receiving cell and battery; and the transmitter consisted of a mouth-piece fitted with a silvered diaphragm for speaking to. No parabolic reflector was used to focus the received light on the cell, as is done in Bell's larger apparatus. The selenium cell is made from sheets of mica, or better still, microscopic glass fastened together at the edges by films of melted selenium, which are afterwards crystallized by exposure to heat and slow cooling.

"OURS."

Scene at a table d'hôte.

NEW ARRIVAL.—I see "Ours" is on at the theatre to-night. Is it good?

Recent arrival.—I don't know. I have not been to the theatre yet.

N. A.—What are the charges for admission?

R. A.—I don't know. They advertise "same as usual."

N. A.—"As usual!" usual where? At Her Majesty's Theatre or the Canterbury Hall? Why, there are twenty-seven people who arrived with me to-day, and twenty-one were never in Bombay before! "As usual" will be very informing to them. I suppose they can learn if they happen to hit upon the right place for enquiry. Where is the theatre?

R. A.—Don't know. Somewhere outside, I am told.

N. A.—Satisfactory! but I think I will not go outside in search of it, lest I go outside the wrong way.

R. A.—I think the advertisement says you can apply to someone whose name is given—Soundy, I think.

N. A.—That, I suppose, is at the box-office at the theatre?

R. A.—Most likely, I should think.

N. A.—I'll ask one of the waiters. Waiter!

R. A.—I find they don't answer to that. They are called "boys" here. Boy!

Boy.—Sahib!

R. A.—Where is the theatre?

Boy.—Malum nahin, sahib.

N. A. to R. A.—Do you know where that is?

R. A.—Not a bit. But if you are agreeable, we will get into a cab, drive to the theatre, and learn all particulars there, and, perhaps, get a look at the house.

N. A.—Good suggestion! Come along!

(They walk out and are jammed in the midst of four or five buggies in an instant. They get into one.)

Buggywalla—Where go?

R. A.—Drive to the theatre.

Buggywalla—Play-house go?

R. A. to N. A.—I suppose they call it play-house. (To driver) Yes, go on.

(The buggywalla drives them to Grant Road Theatre, where they learn that nothing is going on, but that there are some native play-houses in the neighbourhood, and there is a new English theatre on the Esplanade called the Gaiety. Of course it is the Gaiety they want, so they drive back. At the Gaiety they are told that they will get every information at Soundy and Co.'s, and will be able to see a plan of the theatre. So they drive to Soundy and Co.'s, and find themselves back close to their hotel.)

N. A.—Well, it seems that we can get information here if we persevere.

R. A.—Yes, and those interested might help us if they were a little thoughtful of their own interests, not to say of the convenience of the public and their would-be supporters.

N. A.—Really this might be a Mormon settlement, where new arrivals are seldom looked for, and where, when there is one, he arrives amongst brothers and sisters, who are ready to give him information in every subject.

R. A.—Well, I have been here only three days, and I have seen many things advertised, things that I want to take up-country, but so many advertisers merely put their names that I am weary of trying to learn their addresses.

PROPOSED BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA CRICKET-MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "A Suggestion by a Cricketer" which appears in your columns to-day, I quite agree with him that a cricket-match Bombay *vs.* Calcutta would prove more than interesting, especially as these clubs have never done battle before.

I am sure if our indefatigable Gymkhana secretaries would only set to work and arrange this, a match Bombay *vs.* Calcutta would be one of the events of 1881.

Jan. 10. CRICKETER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust the suggestion put forward by "An Old Cricketer" will be followed up, and a match arranged between Bombay and Calcutta. Bombay had better look to her laurels, for Calcutta will be a hard nut to crack.

OBSERVER.

PENSION RULES FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised that no notice has been taken by any of your correspondents of the paragraph in a recent *Home News* stating that no new pension rules for the Staff Corps have yet been prepared, or are even in contemplation. This should certainly rouse the officers of the corps to action, and those who have not yet joined the defence fund should do so at once. It is very evident that we shall get no redress unless we show Government that we feel our grievances, though a just Government should not require this of their officers.

Let me suggest to the movers of the defence fund to send a printed circular to all officers of the corps showing the objects of the fund, what money is required, how it is proposed to spend it, and the number on each rank who have already joined. A form should also be attached for officers to fill in, intimating their willingness to join the fund and the amount of their subscriptions. I trust, sir, that you will continue to advocate our cause in your valuable columns until we get

JUSTICE.

SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE table-talk just now in our messes and clubs is about who is to be our next divisional officer, as Major General Macintire will be leaving us; also of the coming Resident, as Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., intends going on furlough some time in March next.

Colonel Handyside, of the 1st Madras N. I., who only arrived here about a month ago, has proceeded on sick furlough to Europe. Captain Chapman, of the same corps, also intends proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel L'Estrange, of H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers (Trimulgherry), has retired from the service.

The late scandal in Trimulgherry caused by a R. A. captain is still before the public. The aggrieved doctor is resolved on receiving satisfaction for the "ungentlemanly conduct" of the captain.

The reign of Mr. Jones, C.S., as Resident for three months did not find favour in certain quarters. It is said that he was too prone to fault-finding, and was of a "fidgetty" turn of mind. I am of a different opinion, and always thought the Commissioner of Berar to be the right man in the right place. He keeps everyone on the *qui vive*.

Intimation has been received that Mr. Elliot, the Census Commissioner, will visit the Hyderabad Province to see for himself how the enumerators are doing their work.

Surgeon James, L. M. D. (Madras), has been appointed *pro tem* to the medical charge of the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, at Bolaram. This will relieve Doctor Riddell, of the Cavalry H. C., doing duty.

The successor to Brigadier-General T. Wright, C. B., is still unknown.

The usual annual fêtes and school examinations are now drawing to a close. Mrs. Macintire distributed prizes to the children of the Brigade School and Orphanage last week. The Rev Dr. Brandon and Colonel Mayne, the Cantonment Magistrate, were present, besides many ladies and gentlemen.

EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY.

ALLEGED PLOT TO REBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT AND MASSACRE EUROPEANS.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE Europeans and leading natives of Kolhapur have been considerably scared by a startling report that the police had discovered a plot to massacre the Europeans, karbhari, vakils, &c., and raise a rebellion against the British Raj. At first the report seemed to be too wild for credence, but a lengthy inquiry before the acting Nyayadish brought the affair to light, and now the matter is being thoroughly investigated by the Sessions Judge of the district. The trial commenced on Tuesday, the 4th January, before Mr. W. B. Ferris, Sessions Judge and Assistant Political Agent of Kolhapur. The accused, who are 27 in number, consist of Brahmins, Mahrattas, Mahomedans, and Mhars. Accused Nos. 25, 26, and 27 are sepoys of the Kolhapur Infantry. The charges are under sections 121, 121A, 123, 122, 419, and 420 of the Penal Code, viz.:—Waging or attempting to wage war against the Queen-Empress; conspiracy to do ditto; collecting arms, &c., with intent to do ditto; concealing with intent to facilitate a design to do ditto; cheating by impersonation; and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

The circumstances of the case, as explained by the Public Prosecutor (Mr. Bulwant Narayen Joshi), are briefly as follow:—Prisoner No. 2, Rambhut, early in the year 1880, as far as is at present known, entertained the design of raising a rebellion in Kolhapur and the surrounding districts, and finding this would be difficult unless the people were given some specific reason for revolting, he hit upon the expedient of proclaiming Chima Sahib Maharaj, and calling on the rebels to seat him on the Kolhapur *gadi*, to which he was the rightful heir. Chima Saheb Maharaj was the Joint Maharaja of Kolhapur in the year 1857, and not having come out of those troublous times with quite clean hands, he was deported to Kurrachee by the British Government, where subsequently, about the year 1867, he died. It is believed by some of the ignorant in the Kolhapur State that the story of Chima Sahib's death is false, and that he still lives; and upon this belief Rambhut and the other conspirators traded. They appear to have been somewhat mixed as to their geography, for they were under the impression that Chima Sahib was in Nepal when the English were at war. A communication was addressed to Chima Sahib, but owing to circumstances it was never despatched, and was subsequently discovered concealed in the hollow leg of a footstool. It being a *sine quâ non* that the conspirators should be in possession of ready money, with which to pay the various mercenaries who agreed to act under their orders, the services of a necromancer, accused No. 3, were called into request, and a "seer" having been entertained, various attempts were made to find hidden treasure, but all failed. It was then that the alternative was agreed upon to commit a series of dacoities for the purpose of raising the wind. The first of these dacoities was committed on Tuesday, the 2nd November, at the village of Kesrul Panhila Peta, and two persons were severely wounded. Ten persons have been tried and convicted in connection with this dacoity. While Rambhut (accused No. 2) was considering how he could get into communication with Chima Sahib Maharaj, in Nepaul, one Occa Bhawa coming to Kolhapur, got into conversation with him, and told him that Chima Sahib was at Chanargam, close to Kolhapur. Rambhut took men out to recognise him, and although he came to the conclusion that he was not the real Simon Pure, he yet determined to acknowledge him, so as to keep up the excitement with the persons who had already agreed to assist in the rebellion to place him on the Kolhapur *gadi*. These persons are variously stated to number from three to five thousand. After several meetings at Rambhat's in Kolhapur, and collection of arms, it was agreed that on Sunday, 31st October, a dacoity was to be committed in the districts, and simultaneously in Kolhapur the Europeans were to be murdered in the church when they assembled for evening service, the officer commanding and Subedar Major of the Kolhapur Infantry disposed of, and the regiment then gained over. Then a general loot of the city of Kolhapur, with its treasury, was to take place, the unpopular native officials to be murdered, the Baroda Rance Ahilyabai made prisoner and taken to Panhila, the telegraph-wires cut, and the post office seized. It was also contemplated to get hold of the Raja, depose him from the Kolhapur throne, and make him Mankarri of Panhila. These plans were upset by heavy rain on Sunday, the 31st October. On the following Sunday, 7th November, the rebels who were to effect the massacre at the Kolhapur Protestant church missed the way, and did not recover it until the congregation had dispersed; and before the next Sunday came round, when the conspirators' plans were to be beyond failure, the whole plot was discovered, as will be seen by a perusal of the accompanying evidence.

The list of accused is as follows:—No. 1, Guru Sidh, alias Krishna Malkaji Otari, Mahratha, Patter, 36, of Sholapur, 121, 121A, 123, 419, 420. No. 2, Rambhat bin Dhondbhat Kadekar, Brahmin, 25, resident of Kolhapur, 121, 121A, 122, 131. No. 3 Khiru Vullad Sultan Holor Mahar, 40, fluteplayer, of Kolhapur, 121A, 122. No. 4, Apa Patil, Kurunda Patil, Lyngayat, 40, agriculturist, of Jardal, 121, 121A, 122. No. 5, Aba Madar Mahat, Mahomedan, 25, of Karvis, 121, 121A. No. 6, Dhondo Annaji Kulkarni, Brahmin, 50, writer, of Kolhapur, 121, 121A, 122. No. 7, Ajab bin Devjee, Koli, 30-35, agriculturist, of Tardal, 121, 121A. No. 8, Laxuman W. Kheru Holar, fluteplayer, of Karvir, 121, 121A, 122. No. 9, Tatia bin Khoja Kochoge, Lingayet, agriculturist, of Tamgam, 22, 121, 121A, 122. No. 10, Rambin Takaram Mali, 25, labourer, 121, 121A, 122. No. 11, Narayen Bhat bin Bhaskar Bhat Pandharpurkar, Brahmin, 60, resident of Karvir, 121, 121A, 122. No. 12, Mallari bin Appaji Karagagon Jingor, 40, iron-smith, of Kolhapur, 121, 121A, 122. No. 13, Malkaji bin Babaji Akhar, Maratha, 35, service of Kolhapur, 121, 121A, 122. No. 14, Jagu bin Bhairu Kotala, Kulwadi, 60, service of Kolhapur, 121, 121A. No. 15, Vittu bin Dhondi Gasuda, Kulwadi, 30, service of Kolhapur, 121, 121A. No. 16, Sakharam bin Ananda Chavan, Kulwadi, 40, service of Kolhapur, 121A. No. 17, Yasim W. Mador Mhat, Mahomedan, 25, service of Kolhapur, 121A, 122. No. 18, Mahadabeen Tukaram Mali, 35, service of Kolhapur, 121A. No. 19, Kapa Mhatogda, Kulwadi, 35, service of Kolhapur, 121A. No. 20, Shripatrao bin Bajirao Khanwalkar, Mahratta, 55, service of Kolhapur, 121, 121A., 122. No. 21, Rambhat bin Bhimbhat Ambapkar, Brahmin, 60, mendicant, of Kolhapur, 121A, 122. No. 22, Daji Bappaji Paranjpe, Deshpande, Brahmin, 30, writer, of Kodavade, 121A, 122. No. 23, Ganu bin Babaji Ramosi, 50, agriculturist of Itheregam, 121A, 122. No. 24, Bala bin Ramset Sonar, 27, goldsmith, of Kolhapur, 121, 122A. No. 25, Sheik Allam W. Sheik Karim, Mahomedan, 25, service of Karvir, 121A. No. 26, Shekh Ameen W. Shekh Daud, Mahomedan, 26, service of Kolhapur, 121A. No. 27, Shekh Abdul W. Shekh Khadir, Mahomedan, 18, service of Karvir, 121A.

The assessors are Messrs. Govind Bappuji Deval, dafterdar; Mr. Shivaram Bappuji Paranjpe, professor; Mr. Ramchandrarao Goshirao. Mr. Bulwant Narayen Joshi, B.A., LL.B., assisted by Mr. Venkatraoji Okea, conducts the case for the Crown. The accused are defended by Mr. Govindrao Mahadev Nair, Mr. Vidyadhar Yedneshwar, Mr. Rambhose Masurkar, Mr. Sadasiv Bhide, Mr. Vittal Kher, Mr. Antaji Nad Karvi, and Mr. Vaman Bhijapuri. The accused all pleaded not guilty. They are charged under sections as given above against the name of each.

Prior to the commencement of the trial the counsel for the defence raised a formal objection to the accused being tried by the presiding judge, on the ground that as he was an inhabitant of Kolhapur and one of those Europeans against whom it was stated the accused intended to rise, his mind must be biassed. The court was unable to entertain this objection. The presiding judge received orders for the trial of the accused from the *gadi* of Kolhapur and to kill all the European gentlemen in the station in their church near the tank near the Residency, and with this view the arms had been collected. From subsequent enquiries and after further investigation, I came to the conclusion that accused No. 5 had only spoken the truth, and on that I charged the accused as above stated before the committing magistrate.

Cross-examination declined. The defence put in two objections: the first against the case being tried by this court, the second against the special police officer being present during the proceedings. Both objections were recorded in the case and overruled for the reasons given.

Witness No. 2 deposed:—I on solemn affirmation say that my name is Ganu Rajaram Kulkarn, age 20, caste Brahmin, occupation domestic service, residence Kolhapur. I don't know accused Nos. 1, 26, and 27. I know accused No. 25 by sight. I know all the other accused, Nos. 2—24, both inclusive. I know them from having lived with Rambhut, (accused No. 2) since last March, as they were frequently coming to his house. They used to come there and talk about a conspiracy or rebellion. On the day I went into the service of accused No. 2—on a day prior to March 26, 1880—the accused Nos. 1 and 15 and one Ramjan (approver) came to the house of accused No. 2. I do not remember hearing them say anything on that day. On the 4th April Ana Bhowa came to the house; he was alone, and it was evening. He had dinner. I heard him say to accused No. 2 "the people are assembled at Dessayi's Wadi, ready for the dacoity. Chima Sahib Maharaj is there too," and I want your permission to commit the dacoity. While Ana Bhawa was there the accused Nos. 14 and 15, Jagu and Vithu, came, and all four agreed to go to the house of Kheru Whalar (accused No. 3), and if he gave the necessary permission, they were to go on to Dessayi's Wadi. In a very short while they returned, and accused No. 2 told me they had been to Whallar's (accused No. 3) house, and it had been arranged they were to go to Dessayi's Wadi. He said they would dine first, and then go. He told me where they were going, because I look after the house for him. They were to go and sleep at the Whallar's house, and thence go on to Dessayi's Wadi. On the following night they went to Whallar's house, and learnt that they had gone to the Wadi. They returned on the 7th April, that is, all but Ana Bhowa. Accused No. 2 then told me he had received salutations (muzra) from 3,000 persons, but that Chima Sahib was not the real Maharaja of that name, and so he had not given the order for the dacoity. Accused Nos. 2, 3, 14, and 15, and Ana Bhowa were those that went hence to Dessayi's Wadi. No. 2 did not inform me what his reasons were for coming to this conclusion that Bhowa as Dessayi's Wadi was not the true Chima Sahib Maharaj. He informed me and Ramjan personally of the result of his journey to Dessayi's Wadi. No one besides them and accused Nos. 14 and 15 were present at the time. About eight ten days subsequent to this I remember Ana Bhowa, Govind and Vittu Navi, Mamoo and Kashiba came to the house of accused No. 2 in the evening, and they were soon followed by accused Nos. 14, 15, and Ramjan. Accused No. 2 was in the house the time I left. Ana Bhowa say to accused No. 2, "By your saying that the Bhowa is not the true Chima Sahib Maharaj you have partly broken up the faction, and the people who had assembled to put him on the throne are breaking up and going away. If you will agree to acknowledge him as the true Maharaj Chima Sahib, everything will be right, and the people will assemble together again." Accused No. 2 agreed, and said, "very good. You will certify to his being the true Chima Sahib. I will do the same." Ramjan and accused Nos. 14 and 15 then went to their homes, but the remainder, who had come with Ana Bhowa, slept at the house of accused No. 2 for the night, and on the following morning left, saying they were going to their villages. Again, in the month of May I think, Tatia Kochoge (accused No. 9) came to accused No. 2's house; he was brought by accused No. 14, Jagu. Accused No. 2 asked him if he would collect men to aid in a rebellion. This conversation took place in the upper storey of Rambhut's (accused No. 2) house. I remember accused No. 13, Mackaji Airekar, coming to the house of accused No. 2 last June. Accused No. 6 came after last Dassara; also accused Nos. 4 and 7. Accused No. 10 came to the house of accused No. 2 about the month of June. From the general massacre on the night of the 31st October accused No. 2 had also asked accused No. 4 to supply ten or twenty men, and accused No. 9 to bring the Kaneri men. None of these persons arrived on the appointed date. Again on Friday, 5th November, the accused No. 2 sent the accused No. 10 to Tardal, to accused No. 4 to tell him to bring as many men as he could on the following Sunday, 7th November, and he also sent accused Nos. 8 and 9 to Kaneri to get the men from there. It was said that there were five really good men to be had there. Accused No. 8 returned on Sunday at noon, and said the Kaneri men were waiting at the river below Brahmapuri. Accused No. 10 likewise returned from Tardal at about 2 p.m. on the Sunday, and said that four men had joined from there. The men had been procured to murder the Europeans. The arrangement was that all the Europeans were to be murdered when assembled in the (Mamadeo) Christian church in the evening, and then the rebels were to get a party of the Kolhapur Infantry and go with them down to the Math, where the State karbhari lives, and kill him. After this all the other high officials were to be murdered, the guns (topkhana) taken possession of, the lushkar fad to join them, and then all were to assemble on the Mal opposite the Rissala. On this Sunday at noon, in the presence of Baburao Vithu (accused No. 15), Laxuman (accused No. 3), Aba Mhat (accused No. 5), and No. 2 made the above arrangements. Others were coming and going. Jagu (accused No. 14) was also there. Accused No. 2 sent Vithu (accused No. 15) to Mackaji (accused No. 13) to say that he was going with the others to the "bungalow," and that he must be very careful of the treasury when the excitement commenced, or it would be looted.

This concluded the first day's proceedings.

DEPARTURE OF THE CROCODILE FOR NATAL.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain F. Proby Doughty, will sail for Natal on the 14th instant with 42 officers and 1,308 men. The following is the list of officers:—

From Bombay.

Lieut-Col G H Parker	Lieut and Adjt W Cunningham
Major and Pay Master J D Swinburne	Lieut A D Fraser
Major J C Kay	Lieut F Macbean
Capt L C Singleton	Lieut H Wright
Capt P F Robertson	Lieut A H Macdonald
Capt A D MacGregor	2nd Lieut S Staunton
Capt and Pay Master C W H Douglas	2nd Lieut R Sinclair-Wemyss
Capt A A Monsies	2nd Lieut J G T Longridge, I M D
Capt H Bagley	Capt W

week. With the exception of a few bruises, the driver and two firemen came off all right.

NEW STATION-HOUSES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The station-houses at Yeola and Ahmednagar are in active progress. Two more station-houses will be commenced at the beginning of the coming official year.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD.—Our local contemporary was in error in stating that Mr. H. M. Birdwood was to take charge of his appointment as a judge of the High Court yesterday. He does not take charge before the 17th instant.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A municipal cart-driver while driving his cart along the Mandvee Road fell off from his seat, sustaining a fracture of his right arm. He was conveyed to the Goculdas T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Suckia Babajee, a Hindoo lad engaged at the Nicol's Mill, Colaba, received a severe lacerated wound on the left leg, having accidentally got his leg caught in the mill machinery while it was in motion. He was conveyed to the Goculdas T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF POISONING.—A Hindoo, name unknown, was found lying on the side of Mumbadavee Tank at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by a police ramosee going his rounds and was conveyed to the Goculdas T. Hospital in an unconscious state, were he was found to be suffering from the poisonous effects of an over-dose of opium.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Mr. Dudley Wyatt, musical director, Gaiety Theatre, writes :—I beg to inform you that your notice of the little shortcomings of the musical part of "Ours" mentioned in yours of to-day, does not apply to my orchestra, it being a military band specially engaged for the performance.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was raised yesterday forenoon in a room on the upper storey of a house situated on Jail Road, occupied by a Mogul named Hajee Hoosein Ally. Prompt assistance being rendered by the neighbours, the fire was speedily extinguished. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless *biddee*-smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 77.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of a Hindoo child, aged 13 months, named Luximon Suddoo. The deceased, it appears, crawled up to a quarry hole, which is situated close by its parents' house at Chinchpoogly, fell into it, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THEFTS.—A Portuguese named Lawrence Pereira was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing eight ear-ornaments, valued at Rs. 23, belonging to a woman named F. Costa. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Sultan Ahmed was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing an Arabian dog, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to a Mr. Ali Jaffer. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—While a horse and shigram belonging to Perozeshaw Dadabhoy, livery stable-keeper at Pydhownee, were standing on the Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, on Sunday evening last, the horse suddenly took fright and bolted away, knocking the horsekeeper down, and also a little girl and a Parsee boy, who were passing along the Gowalia Tank Road. They were all severely injured. The horsekeeper and the girl were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, but declined to remain there.

THE BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.—Some passengers on the Bhownagar-Gondal railway address complaints to the native papers regarding the remissness of the station employés and others on the line. They believe that a little more organisation and sense of responsibility than at present appear to prevail would remedy the evil. Everybody on the line, a correspondent tells us, conducts himself as if his business was everybody else's and everybody else's business his, so that all round it becomes nobody's to do anything in particular.

SPORTING.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ANNUAL ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.
OPEN TO ALL INDIA.
PRIZES AGGREGATING Rs. 1,000.

To be competed for on any day between the 14th and 28th February, 1881, both dates included.

CONDITIONS.

Distance, 500 and 600 yards.
No. of shots, ten at each distance.
Rifle, Martini-Henry, Government pattern.
Ammunition, Government.
Target-scoring and ties, as at Wimbledon N. R. A. 1880 Meeting.
Sighting shots, two at each distace on payment of annas eight each.
Entrance fee, Rs. 5.

Each competitor can enter three times on payment of the entrance fee each time, but can take only one prize. Competitors can fire at any range in India, provided there are at least five *bond fide* competitors firing in the presence of each other. This condition applies equally to second and third entries. The firing must in every case be under the superintendence of an officer of the regular army, a Volunteer officer, or an officer of the Covenanted Civil Service. A declaration from the officer superintending the shooting must be appended to the scores, to the effect that the conditions of the match have been strictly conformed to. The result of all meetings with original scoring papers duly attested, and remittances must be sent by registered letter to the Honorary Secretary, General Committee, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, on or before the 3rd March, 1881.

Prize 1st	Rs.	500
,, 2nd	,,	200
,, 3rd	,,	100
,, 4th	,,	50
,, 5th	,,	25
,, 6th to 15th	,,	10 each.
,, 16th to 20th	,,	5 ,,

N. I. R. A. rules will be observed throughout the match, except where they may happen to differ from the above conditions.

Names of prize-winners and their scores will be published in the *Bombay Gazette, Englishman, Pioneer, Civil and Military Gazette, Times of India*, and *Madras Mail* between the 12th and 19th March, 1881.

C. LIDDELL, LT.,
Hony. Secy, Genl. Committee, Calcutta Vol. Rifles.
Head-quarters, 6, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, 7th January, 1881.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE CO-OPERATIVE STORES' SHOP.

GUNPATRAO GORAJEE VS. DR. JAMES CRAIG AND ANOTHER.

MR. BUDROODIN and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, for the first defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,053 for goods supplied to the defendants by the plaintiff and for a balance of account due to him for his goods, sold by the defendants on commission, subject to such deduction, by way of set-off for goods removed by the plaintiff from defendants' shop, as the court might allow or the parties agree to.

In 1879 the defendants, Mr. A. D. Jackson and Dr. James Craig, were trading in co-partnership as chemists, druggists, wine merchants, oilmen, and general dealers under the style of A. D. Jackson and Co., having their place of business in Apollo House. Mr. Jackson was the ostensible managing partner. Plaintiff used to supply the firm with various articles in which they traded, sending with each supply of goods a bill and receiving payment for it, not in the consecutive order in which the goods were supplied, but at such time as it suited the defendants to pay any bill that was due to plaintiff. Thus between 15th May and 13th October, 1879, plaintiff supplied goods of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,031, for which he had received no payment. He used also to entrust goods of his own to the defendants for sale on commission at fixed prices; and a balance still remained due to him in respect of such goods. On the 30th January, 1880, plaintiff entrusted other goods for sale to defendant Mr. Jackson, which were not sold when the defendant Dr. Craig took possession of them under cover of a mortgage deed. On the 13th October, 1879, plaintiff received a written notice from Dr. Craig of the dissolution of his partnership with Mr. Jackson, informing him that the latter would pay the debts of the firm. Plaintiff had received no previous notice, either verbal or written; and on the 14th October, 1879, he wrote to Dr. Craig to ask him to the effect that he would hold him liable for the amount that the firm owed him. About the 20th February, 1880, Mr. Jackson absconded from Bombay, and his business having been broken up, his stock-in-trade had been seized by the mortgagee Dr. Craig under the powers given him by a mortgage deed. Plaintiff had since ascertained that the defendants had executed a deed of dissolution of partnership on 12th July, 1879, and that the defendant Mr. Jackson mortgaged the whole of the furniture and stock-in-trade to the defendant Dr. Craig to secure a debt of Rs. 16,000. Plaintiff urged that no notice of such dissolution of partnership was inserted in the newspapers or in any way given to him; there was no change in the name or style of the firm; and the plaintiff continued to supply goods to the firm in the belief that the defendant Dr. Craig was still a partner. After the seizure of the shop goods and furniture the defendant Dr. Craig wrote to Mr. M. Rennard, manager of the chemists' and druggists' department of the business, to allow plaintiff to take away goods to the extent of his account with the firm; and the plaintiff did remove certain goods, but was prevented from removing more. The defendant Dr. Craig had refused, or neglected, to come to any settlement with plaintiff, to whom, after making deductions, a sum of Rs. 1,125 was still due.

The defendant Dr. Craig, in his written statement, traversed or denied several of the allegations made in the plaint. He entered into partnership with Mr. Jackson in August, 1878, which continued till 23rd June, 1879; he believed that plaintiff had transactions with Mr. Jackson before he (Dr. Craig) became his partner, but he took no part in the management of the business; and he had on more than one occasion between 23rd June and 12th July, 1879, given plaintiff verbal notice of the dissolution of partnership. Dr. Craig believed that plaintiff had been fully paid by Mr. Jackson for all the goods he supplied; but at any rate he was not responsible for any goods supplied after the date of the dissolution of partnership. Plaintiff was aware of the mortgage deed of 12th July, 1879, about the time it was executed, and had been more than overpaid for the goods supplied by him.

The case has been adjourned for further hearing.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the sixth edition of Mr. Maclean's "Guide to Bombay, historical, statistical and descriptive," with Bombay Directory accompanying. We need not repeat what we have said in former years regarding the excellence of this publication, which is just the book to help the stranger, in coming to an acquaintance with this important city, and which will tell even the oldest resident some things that he perhaps does not know. The further one goes in the attempt to give a full account of a place like Bombay, with such a marvellously diversified population and so many objects of interest, the greater will appear to him the task he has undertaken. It is not surprising, then, that every year witnesses some additions to the information furnished in this volume, which has the merit, at the same time, of being portable. The "Guide to Bombay" is enriched this year with a number of new photographic views of Bombay. Every effort has been made to render the Directory full and accurate. A copy of this book should be in every library for occasional reference. It is published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and is sold at Rs. 5.—*Bombay Guardian.*

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY," sixth edition, has come forth equal in all respects and superior in some to the editions that have preceded it. To the students of St. Xavier's College it will be very acceptable as a gift or, still better, as a prize.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

BENGAL.

NATIVE JUDGES.—There is a report that another native gentleman will be appointed to act as a Judge of the Bengal High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice White on furlough. The *Indian Mirror* hopes the rumour is true, and that a worthy gentleman will be found among the native barristers to take the place.

THE GOODEVE MEMORIAL.—The form which the proposed memorial to the late Dr. Edward Goodeve is to take is the foundation of a scholarship in connexion with the Professorship of medicine at the Calcutta Medical College, and the purchase of a marble bust of the late Dr. Goodeve for presentation to the College. The amount of subscription has been limited to two guineas.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.—Mr. Silbiger, the gentleman to whose enterprise we are indebted for the introduction of this novelty into Calcutta, has decided to cease working the car after the 15th instant, and so those who have not yet seen the electric railway should do so as soon as possible. We understand that the authorities at Aden have entered into a contract with Mr. Silbiger for the construction of an electric railway between Shipping Point and the Camp, and it will be here that the invention will be first put into practical use.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—The directors have declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1880, of Rs. 17-80 per share, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1880, was 8 per cent., so that the average for the year has been 7½ per cent., which compares favorably with the averages for the two previous years, 1878 and 1879, which were 7 and 6¾ per cent. respectively. The nett profit for the half-year has been Rs. 2,46,209-5-3 which added to Rs. 34,095-1-2 brought forward, makes a total of Rs. 2,81,264-6-5; of this sum Rs. 1,75,000 will be absorbed by the payment of the dividend, Rs. 25,000 has been added to the reserve fund, Rs. 27,607-3-6 has been transferred to doubtful bill account and Rs. 53,657-2-11 carried forward.—*Athenæum.*

THE NILGHIRI RAILWAY PROJECT.—On Monday (Jan. 3) the directors of the Nilghiri Railway Company waited on the Governor of Madras (Mr. W. P. Adam), and presented a memorial, asking for permission to open out the present trace of the line to a width of three feet in order to obtain sections to lay before contractors, and further praying:—"That your petitioners are advised by their London agents that no railway having yet been constructed in India without a Government guarantee, the British public hesitate to subscribe to a scheme that does not offer that security. Although your petitioners feel confident that the line would pay on its own merits, and that the return will fully cover a Government guarantee, yet they would earnestly beg that a guarantee of 4 per cent. on the limited sum of £150,000 may be granted for twenty years only, in order to secure the confidence of the public, and thus ensure the speedy execution of the work." His Excellency the Governor, in reply, after making enquiries respecting the traffic returns, said that with reference to the two points of the memorial the Government would be prepared to reconsider the question of opening the trace on receiving a fresh application. With regard to the guarantee he was unable to make any definite promise, as the decision would rest with the Supreme Government, but he would be glad to do all in his power to further the project, which he considered to be one of great importance in view of its probable extension to Ootacamund and the gold districts. He recommended that the Company should at once apply for the requisite guarantee. His Excellency, having inspected the survey of the trace, stated that he felt a personal interest in the undertaking.

MR. BIRDWOOD'S REPORT ON THE CHOTA OODEYPORE CASE.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

9. Nor, if the death of Rajkooverba was caused by repeated injuries, and if such injuries be held to have been likely to cause death, is there sufficient ground for holding that accused knew them to be likely to cause her death. If he had such knowledge, and committed the assault with such knowledge, then he probably also intended to kill his wife. The same considerations which seem to show that he had no such intention would also seem to warrant the inference that he did not know that death would be a probable result of the violence used by him. Considering also the nature of the weapons said to have been used—a stick, a sheathed sword, and a rope—and the manner in which these were used—mostly over the back and legs—it cannot apparently be held that such violence was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. (See Reg. vs. Govinda, I. L. R., I. Bom. 342.)

10. But even if the accused intended to cause his wife's death, and if her death was due to the violence used by him on the 3rd July, still I think his act would not amount to murder, because, having regard to the circumstances of the first and only serious assault proved against him, it must be held that he acted under grave and sudden provocation given by the deceased, and was thereby deprived of the power of self-control. There can be no doubt that he thought that his wife had been unfaithful to him. He was able to control himself to a certain extent in Kala Panday's house, where he had no distinct proof of an intrigue, but her confession to him in the palace that it was "for Sadat" that she had left her room, must have thoroughly roused his anger, and deprived him of the power of self-control,

11. The foregoing considerations appear to me to justify the conclusions, set forth in para. 5 of this report, which I have numbered (1) to (6) and (9) to (12). As to conclusions (7) and (8), I would observe that it was not contended for the accused, at the trial, that Rajkooverba had died from snakebite. In his written statement (No. 43), the accused says that he had never heard of Rajkooverba's illness before she died. He was at school on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th July, when news was brought that she had suddenly became ill (or "that she had become alarmingly ill," he says that he went immediately to his place, and adds:—"They were then taking her down. And there were other women arround her, besides the servants of the house. According to the custom of our people, I could not go near her. When I came to the house, people said to me 'She is on the point of death.' So I sat outside, and I asked what had happened. Some of the girls said to me 'It is not known how it happened; but, perhaps, a snake might have bitten her.' I was then much confused. And as there was a disturbance all round, I cannot remember who said this to me. I told Mulshanker to report the matter by letter to my father. As the letter was on the point of being despatched, a report was brought me of her death. So I do not remember whether that letter was sent or not. Immediately afterwards, I told Mulshanker to write another letter about her death. He got it written and sent. I do not know whether the lady died from any internal disease or from eating anything, or from sorrow, or from the bite of an animal. After Rajkooverba died, I and my mother Ruttonba and my sister Tejba examined her box. And in it we found opium and a packet of powder which appeared like ghee. * * * If the story about the snakebite is false, it was not I who originated it. I had no intention, by spreading that story, to fabricate false evidence or to remove suspicion from myself. The story began at the time of death. It did not begin after Syed Edroos came to Oodeypore to make an enquiry." The statement that "the story began at the time of death" seems to be coroborated by the evidence of Shivkor (No. 25), who says that she saw the corpse of Rajkooverba in the *jar-sal* office in the house of Chandrasangji's mataira. She had been called, as a mourner, by Jivi. She says that she asked Jivi what the deceased had died of, and that Jivi replied, "A snake may have bitten her." Jivi denies that she ever said so. Shivkor says "Gunpatrao, people said deceased might have died of snakebite, and some said it might be from a beating." I see no reason for doubting that, at the time of the funeral, the death of Rajkooverba was attributed by some persons to snakebite. There is no grave reason for disbelieving the story about the snakebite to be true. There is evidence indeed on the record to suggest that deceased was bitten by a snake. Jeslo (No. 9) says that Jivi came to him at night time, and said "Call Dada Saheb (*i.e.*, Chandrasangji) the younger wife has been bitten by a snake." The witness says that he went to call the accused, who was at the place of Khumansing, his younger brother, and then that a Maratha Doctor went upstairs, which the accused remained days afterwards. He explains that if the deceased "was bitten on the Saturday, then she died on the Tuesday following." I do not believe a word of this evidence. It is strange, however, that he witness pretends that he heard that the deceased was bitten at about the time when she was really assaulted by accused. The witness is the man who opened the back door of the palace to Jivi, when she brought Rajkooverba from Kala Pandy's house. He was not questioned, however, about that incident. He was called by the prosecution, and after he gave evidence about the snakebite, it would have been useless to question him about the assault. It is not suggested that he was prompted in any way by the prosecution to give false evidence for the purpose of prejudicing the defence. There can be no doubt whatever from a perusal of his deposition and that of the *vaid* Pranvalabh (No. 31), who is the hereditary medical attendant of the accused's family, that the friends of the accused spread abroad this false story of the snakebite. Of course, the fact that they did so cannot be allowed to prejudice the accused, unless he himself repeated the lie, knowing that it was a lie. Pranvalabh says that he was called to the palace on the Monday night. He went to the accused, who was standing at the foot of the stairs, and said "My younger wife has been bitten by some poisonous animal in the privy." He was then taken upstairs, and accused showed him his wife's right foot, under "a *chick*" which was hanging in a door-way, the lady being in the room while the witness stood outside. He says that she way lying down and could not speak, and that he was sure she would die. Her pulse was weak and there was a mark on her toe which looked as if two thorns had been pulled out of it. The *vaid* was unable to treat the case, and suggested the use of a charm, or that if there was any doctor, he should be called. The whole of this evidence is entirely repudiated by the accused, who says of this witness "Neither I nor any relation or friend of mine with my knowledge told him to give this false evidence. He may have stated certain facts in the hope that they would benefit me: but they are false." There can be no doubt that the whole of Pranvalabh's evidence is false, but it is to be remarked that the witness Khandu (No. 28), who is the Hospital Assistant at Oodeypore, says that he was taken by accused to a room on the first storey of his palace, and there tutored by witness Mulshanker (No. 29), in the presence of the accused, as to certain false evidence which he was to give to Mr. Syed Ismail, the Police Superintendent of Lunavada, who was sent by the Political Agent, in July last to Oodeypore to enquire into the complaint brought by the deceased's brother Narsing (witness No. 4) against the accused. Khandu says: "He told me to say that the lady was sitting in a certain place, that I only saw her toe, under the *chick*, at the doorway behind which she was sitting. . . . He said also 'Say that this happened on the night before she died, *i.e.*, on the Monday night.'" Mulshankar denies that he tutored Khandu; but I am not inclined to believe Mulshankar. It is, to say the least, strange that Pranwalabh, who cannot have been tutored by the prosecution, should have given evidence very like the evidence which Khandu says he was instructed to give. Though Khandu admits that he has falsified his official registers, yet I am not prepared to say that his evidence is on that ground to be altogether set aside. His statement that he was tutored is probably true. I have no doubt that he did falsify his registers and made the entry recorded, No. 36, as to Rajkooverba's treatment for snakebite, in the supposed interest of the accused; but I cannot find that accused directly instigated him to make the false entry. What Khandu says is this:—"We were on the road to the palace when Mulshanker told me to alter the book, and Chandrasangji was one of the party; but whether he was in front or behind, I do not know." This is not very distinct; though of course it is highly improbable that the false entry was made without accused's knowledge and assent. The witness says that the accused was not present when the entry was written. He gives further evidence, which, if true, would show that he was expressly tutored in the hearing of Chandrasangji as to the entry he should make in his register: but I am not inclined to accept this part of his evidence as true. In the preliminary enquiry he never told Colonel LaTouche that accused was concerned in the fabrication of any false entries. But though the accused may not have instigated Khandu to do what he did, there seems to be no sufficient ground for disbelieving the statements of his brother, Motising (No. 26), who says that he heard of Rajkooverba's death at Pandwad, which is 5 *kos* distant from Oodeypore, and that he at once went to Oodeypore and performed the funeral ceremonies by placing *lindu* in the hands of the deceased and a cocoanut in the lap, after the corpse had been placed in a sitting posture in a canopy bier. When he reached Oodeypore, he found the accused sitting on the verandah of his palace, and he asked him what was the cause of death. Chandrasangji replied "A snake has bitten her and she died. The witness told Colonel La Touche that deceased had been bitten in the middle toe. He says that he did not see her feet himself, but that he made this statement because accused had told him that deceased had been bitten in the middle toe. Now, if this story is true, then the statements made by accused as to the uncertain information received by himself regarding the cause of his wife's death cannot be accepted as true. It is not likely, in the first place, that the accused is really ignorant of the true cause of his wife's death. He at all events must have known how weak she was after she was beaten by him. He must know also whether the witnesses who have been examined for the prosecution have told more or less than the whole truth; and his knowledge as to the cause of his wife's death would probably be at least as good as theirs. It is not likely, therefore, that he would ever have asked any of these girls what had happened when he heard that his wife was on the point of death. If he was in any uncertainty on the point, he would not have been satisfied with the vague information "It is not known how it happened; but, perhaps, a snake might have bitten her." Of course, if a snake had bitten her, on the previous night, according to Pranvalabh's story, or on the previous Saturday night, according to Jeslo's story, he would not have stood in need of any information at all. If he had first heard at the time of her death that a snake had bitten her, some examination of the wound would have been made, and some particulars of the true cause of death would now be known. Of course, the whole story about the snakebite is false, and I do not for a moment suppose that the accused ever thought that his wife had been bitten by a snake. At all events, if his statements are true that he only heard at the time of his wife's death that she might have been bitten by a snake, and that he really does not know whether she died "from any internal disease, or from eating anything or from sorrow or from the bite of an animal," he would never have made the circumstantial statement deposed to by Motisingji when he first saw him on the 6th July, that a snake had bitten his wife on the toe. Of course, it may be argued that if Chandrasangji knew that the story about the snakebite was false, Motisingi, who was in Oodeypore, with his father, when the deceased was first assaulted must also have known that it was false, and that therefore there could have been no object in telling him the story. I do not think that it would help to remove any suspicions which arise against the accused by supposing that Motisingji himself knew that his sister-in-law had not been bitten by a snake, and that, whether he knew this or not, he was not informed by Chandrasangji that she had been so bitten. Motising may have known that the story was false, still it may have been repeated to him for the purpose of deceiving the by-standers. Motising says "All the men were standing near when Chandrasangji told me that a snake had bitten his wife. * * * I had heard when I went to Pandwad that she was ill. I did not ask how long she had been ill. Chandrasangji was sitting by with me outside the palace, on the verandah, not on a chair when he told me about the snakebite. *There were about* 200 *of the townspeople sitting outside in the compound.*" It may have been for the purpose of deceiving these 200 people, and so of preventing any widespread suspicions of foul play, that the false story was so early told. Though the misconduct of his wife may have been known in his own palace and to the members of his own family, it may not have been known to the townspeople. And it may have been an object with the accused and his relatives to prevent all knowledge of it and of the assault committed on the deceased from spreading among the people. Motising may, therefore, have known that the deceased had not died from snakebite, and yet he may have been told in a public manner that she had so died. If he knew nothing as to the cause of Rajkooverba's illness and death, then the story may have been told to deceive him and others. If it was not told him at all, then it can only be inferred from the circumstance that he now says that he believed it, and that Mulshanker says that he was told by accused to inform the Maharaja by letter, that Rajkooverba had been bitten by a snake, and that accused's own statement apparently supports the evidence of Mulshanker, and also from the evidence of Jeslo and Pranvalabh, already referred to, that there has been a conspiracy on the part of accused's friends to fabricate false evidence for the purpose of concealing the truth as to the cause of his wife's death. It can scarcely be supposed that accused would have been ignorant of such a conspiracy or have done anything to thwart it. If Motising has not given his evidence in pursuance of the objects of such a conspiracy, then his statement as to his conversation with accused ought apparently to be accepted as true. And I am inclined to find that it is true, because it has been argued for accused that the suggestion that Rajkooverba might have taken poison ought not to be rejected merely because no such suggestion was publicly made at the time of her death. It was natural that there was nothing to show that the story of Rajkooverba's dishonour was widely known. Accused would naturally, it was said, have wished to keep the matter quiet; and he may have raised the rumour about the snakebite, to prevent the spreading of the scandal about his wife. Certainly, there is evidence on the record to show that on the night of the 3rd July he tried to prevent the spreading of the news of his wife's misconduct. The girl Puni says "Chandrasangji when ordering me to be tied up said "Tie her up or she will spread the news." I am not sure that the memory of this witness can always be relied on, for she is only about 8 or 9 years old; but it is not improbable that it would occur to her to say that accused spoke these words, if he never spoke any words to the same effect. Probably, therefore, there was a desire on the part of the accused to conceal the story of his wife's dishonour. And Shivkor's story may be true, that she was told by Jivli that a snake might have bitten Rajkooverba. Jivli might have had orders to spread such a rumour. And I think it probable, therefore, that accused spoke the words attributed to him by his brother,—that he distinctly ascribed his wife's death to snakebite, and did not merely repeat a prevalent rumour. It was much more likely that the story would be believed by by-standers, if it were distinct and circumstantial; and considering the circumstance that accused had previously assaulted his wife, and that she had been ill and weak after the assault, and that he must have known how ill she was, and that even if he used no further violence towards her, he at all events must in all probability have ascribed her death in his own mind to the assault of the 3rd July, then it is just as conceivable that he repeated the story of the snakebite for the purpose of concealing all the facts connected with his ill-treatment of her as that he did so for the purpose of hushing up a scandal. Indeed it is scarcely possible to suppose that when so many members of his household knew the facts, he could ever have really hoped that the truth would be concealed. And I think that the suspicion is fully justified, under all the circumstances, that he told the falsehood to his brother and father, because he feared that the truth would sooner or later be known outside the palace, and because he hoped that if a falsehood were at once told, it also might be believed, and the truth become thereby so confused that it could not in any future enquiry be easily established. And it is difficult also to avoid the suspicion that the whole truth may never yet be known, and that accused's conduct has caused his wife's death under circumstances which have been concealed, though it has not been possible to conceal the fact that he grievously assaulted her.

12. But this fact is all that is really proved against him; and the assault was committed, as I have found, on grave provocation. Whatever suspicions may be suggested by his own conduct, subsequent to the commission of the assault, no certain inference can be drawn from it as to the cause of his wife's death; which must be held, for want of satisfactory medical evidence, to be left undetermined. No conviction would, therefore, as I have also found, be possible on the charge of murder.

13. This report has been delayed till the record of the proceedings held at Godhra could be printed. Having regard to my finding on the most serious charge against the accused, I have not waited for the depositions of the ladies at Oodeypore, who could not, according to the custom of their family, as the council for the accused represented, attend at Godhra. (See p. 64 of the printed proceedings.) The Maharawal has been requested by Government to examine these ladies at Oodeypore. In the event of my opinion being required on their evidence, I could report it separately.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, H. BIRDWOOD, On Special Duty.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 percent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the pay whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ..... at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 2½ do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

KHANDALLA.
HARDWICKE'S HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN and replete with every Comfort. Lawn-tennis, Badminton, and Pigeon-shooting grounds for the use of Visitors. Excursions to Karlee Caves.

TERMS—RS. 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every train.
GOOD STABLING.

N. B.—Reduction made for a term and for families.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co. are now registering orders for their MEDOC BOTTLED in Bombay, at

	Credit.	Cash.
Quarts per dozen	Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 9-4.
Pints ,, ...	,, 7-8.	,, 7-4.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AY EN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 50 0	,, 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.
Rheingold ..... Rs. 42 0 Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Rs. a
Laubenheimer	from 13 0	to 16
Moselblümchen	15 0	
Niersteiner	15 0	
Brauneberger	19 0	
Hochheimer	from 19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	
Josefshöfer	27 8	
Rudesheimer	26 12	
Rosenberg	31 8	
Steinberger	1 8	
Scharzhofberger	39 8	
Johannisberger	40 0	

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 18	4
Chtâeau Yquem	,, 45	0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	10 0	13 0
St. Estèphe	11 0	14 0
Haut Canon	13 8	16 8
Margaux	15 0	18 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	36 0	..
,, Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

ognac Fine Champagne—		
Red Bars	Rs. 23	8
Gold ,,	,, 29	0

From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Bechade, Statue and Star	Rs. 20	0

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

November, 1880.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonisor, and Natural Air Purifiers, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE D' ELECTRICITE OF PARIS.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where nightwork is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERYTHOLAS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sediment of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for whenever I am depressed, or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injur